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## The People's Press.

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### A Terrible Revenge.

SECRETS OF AN OLD MANOR HOUSE  
BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

About five miles from the town of Doncaster, in England, are the ruins of the manor house known as Ardwick Hall. A large part of the edifice remains, and all the concealed passages, stairways and closets for which it is famous are almost intact. Its walls are massive, some of them being from five to seven feet in thickness. Its style is what is known as the Elizabethan, and it was formerly surrounded by gardens, some of which are there to this day. For generations this spot was the favorite seat of a distinguished family, known as the Leighs of Ardwick. For hundreds of years the property had descended from father to son in an unbroken line, and the daughters of the house had married into some of the best families of Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire. In 1797, however, the direct line became extinct under circumstances of a most tragic nature.

In 1795, John Leigh was the possessor of the manor. He was at that time sixty years of age, and had three children by a second wife, whose name was Lammey. His eldest son, William, was in his twentieth year, and his daughters, Mary and Alice, were aged respectively eighteen and sixteen. On the borders of Sherwood and Nottinghamshire, about eight miles distant, resided a wealthy farmer named Tuxoe. He had two sons and two daughters. His youngest daughter, Jane, was seventeen, and remarkable for her beauty.

On the night of August 15, in the year last named, William Leigh was admitted to the hall near midnight by the porter. After William had ascended to his room the porter's attention was attracted by spots on the floor, and on examining them he found them to be blood. He traced them up the stairs and along the corridor to the door of William's apartments. The porter was greatly alarmed, and hesitated for some time as to what he should do. Finally, he knocked at young Leigh's door, and receiving no answer resolved to enter if possible. He found the door open, and on entering found William lying on the bed insensible, with his face downward. A hasty examination showed that the youth was bleeding profusely from a wound in his back.

The porter aroused the lad who slept in William's ante-room, and the two stripped the young man. In the back, just below the left shoulder, was a long gash, but it did not appear to be deep. The porter dressed the wound as well as he was able, bound strips torn from a sheet around the youth's body, and then procured a cordial, which he administered. In a minute or two young Leigh revived, and, finding what the porter and servant had done, expressed his gratitude, and begged that his father might not be informed of the fact of his having been wounded until next day.

Early in the morning the elder Leigh visited his son's room in a state of great nervous excitement, for William was the very apple of his eye. The young man told a remarkable story. He said he was returning, on horseback, from his aunt's in Tickhill, when two men met him and commanded him to stop. They demanded his money, which he handed over to them, and then one of them wheeled around and stabbed him in the back. The knife fortunately glanced, and the assassin nearly fell, only saving himself by clutching at William's horse. The animal was startled and bounded forward, and never slackened until he reached the hall.

The young man's wound was found not to be serious, and in ten days he was about as usual. In the meantime every exertion had been used to discover the perpetrators of the outrage, but without result.

On August 17, following, at about 8 o'clock at night, when the moon was shining brightly, the elder Leigh, his son and two daughters, were seated on the terrace, in front of the dining-room windows, which were open. The garden lay below them, extending over several acres, and beyond that was a small park, thickly dotted with trees.

"There are persons moving among the trees in the park," the elder girl said, directing her father's attention in the direction of the figures. The eyes of all were turned toward the park and three persons were distinctly seen dodging from one tree to another, and advancing toward the hall.

"What can this mean?" the elder Leigh said. "Whatever it may signify, let us be on our guard."

"I think, father, we had better go in and close the windows," exclaimed the elder girl.

"William," said Mr. Leigh, "summon the men with their firearms, and let us be prepared for the worst."

All this time the son had not spoken a word, but stood gazing intently at the figures. At his father's summons, however, he turned towards the house, and in ten minutes six men were standing in the shadow of the hall door, awaiting the approach of the trespassers, whoever they might be. In a little time there was a noise as the crackling of branches, and the watchers judged that the intruders were forcing their way through the blackthorn hedge that separated the garden from the park. The bushes in the garden were thickly planted and in full foliage, so that the approach of any one from the park to the hall was thoroughly masked. After having waited for half an hour with no further signs of the intruders, a search of the garden was resolved on, and while the elder Leigh and the butler remained to guard the approach to the dwelling, young Leigh and three servants made a thorough examination of the garden without result. They returned to the hall, which was then closed and properly barricaded previous to their retiring to bed.

In the dead of the night awful shrieks reverberated through the dwelling. The father and son, who had occupied adjoining apartments, since the latter's illness, started from their sleep, hastily donned a garment or two, seized each a pistol and sword, and rushed forth into the corridors. Here they were immediately joined by the servants, who had been aroused by the shrieks. The big bell on the tower was rung to arouse the villagers, and then the two Leighs hastened to the rooms occupied by the girls. The doors were fastened, and no response came to the summons for admission. The most dreadful fears took possession of the father and brother, and after some difficulty the ponderous door was forced open.

Mary and Alice occupied a suite of three rooms in the west angle of the hall, with one door of communication with the corridor. On entering the first room which was a parlor or boudoir, everything was in its accustomed place. But on entering the adjoining room, which was the sleeping apartment of the younger daughter, Alice, a dreadful scene was presented. The bed clothes were gathered in a heap on the floor, and half-covered with them lay the beautiful Alice, with her night dress torn into shreds and covered with her blood. One eye protruded from its socket, and her throat and face were torn and bruised. The bosom was dreadfully lacerated, and there were evidences that an outrage had been perpetrated. In the inner room occupied by Mary, the eldest daughter, the bed was found unoccupied, and search disclosed the half-crazy girl concealed behind the screen which in summer time covered the opening of the large fire-place. She could give no explanation of the scene beyond the fact that she was aroused from her sleep by the shrieks of her sister. She arose, and on reaching the door of communication, saw Alice struggling in the grasp of two men. Suddenly Mary was seized from behind and flung into her own room. She fell against the fire screen and at once conceived the idea of concealing herself behind it in the fire-place. Half-dreaded with fright and shuddering at the screams of her sister echoed through the rooms, she lay there until she became unconscious. Who the men were, or by what means they gained access to the apartments and quitted them, she knew not. Alice lived twelve hours after her discovery, but remained unconscious to the last. The dreadful shock to the system of the elder Leigh produced apoplexy, and he died within the next week.

The whole neighborhood was stirred with indignation at the horrible outrage and tragedy. How the perpetrators—evidently the three men who had been seen to cross the park—had gained access to the apartment of the girls was a mystery. There was but one door, as already said, leading into the suite of rooms from the corridor, and the windows were inaccessible from below. Moreover there was no sign whatever of the windows having been disturbed, as they were strongly bolted, only a small easement not larger than to admit a bird, being open. Escape could not have been made by the chimneys, for the soot was undisturbed. Young Leigh and his sister quitted Ardwick Hall for a time and went to reside with a relative at Brierly Grange, near Pimfret.

After an absence of a year, during which Mary Leigh had died, William returned to Ardwick Hall, accompanied by a young and loving wife. Three weeks after her arrival she was seized with alarming symptoms and died before medical aid could be procured. Young Leigh was inconsolable and secluded himself in the hall for some weeks. After a time he began to go about again, and took long rides into the country, always returning, however, before dark. On September 13, 1797, he retired to his room early, and about ten o'clock the hall was closed. After reading for some time, he extinguished all the candles but one, and lay down on the bed. He had not lain long before he heard a foot-fall in the corridor close by his door. He arose and listened. Some one was evidently trying to open the door. The murder of his sister and the attack on himself immediately rose in his mind, and he hastily put on his clothes.

After hesitating for some time, he remembered that there was a secret passage from his apartments to the musicians' gallery, at the east end of the dining room. Removing a picture from the wall he touched a concealed spring, and a panel in the wainscot opened. Taking a candle, he entered a narrow stairway which led down the outside wall of the mansion to the gallery in the dining-room below. The panel opening to the gallery was easily removed, and leaving the candle on the stairs, he stepped forth, descending the gallery stairs to the room below, and proceeded thence to the main hall-way. Over the grand staircase a lamp was burning, and keeping within the shadows, he placed himself where he could see any one passing along the stairs and pause, approach the head of the stairs and pause. They wore masks on their faces, so he could not distinguish the wearers. Concealing himself in the shadow, he crept round toward the narrow stairway he knocked at the door of the butler's bed room and succeeded in rousing him. Young Leigh briefly related the facts, and in a few minutes servants were ready to go forth and secure the intruders. It was arranged that three of them were to go by what is known as the west corridor to the grand stairway, and the other three to return by the foot of the stair by the way taken by young Leigh. A signal was agreed on so that the intruders could be secured if they were in the building. Young Leigh took charge of the party at the foot of the stairs, and on reaching the door of the dining-room signalled to his companions to pause. There was a glimmer of light inside, and Leigh carefully opened the door so as to admit his head, and peered in. The two men whom he had before seen were tapping the wainscot round the room, evidently searching for some secret door. Leigh beckoned to his assistants, and gave the signal to those up stairs who at once descended. The next moment the six men entered the dining room. The two intruders faced round and one of them discharged a pistol. Young Leigh exclaimed: "I am shot; secure them at all hazards."

Then he dropped into a chair. There was a rapid discharge of fire-arms, and in a few minutes the two men, both fatally wounded, were secured. Young Leigh was attended to next, but it was too late, for the bullet had penetrated his chest, and he had bled to death in a few seconds.

The sequel of this dreadful story is soon told. William Leigh had seduced Jane Tuxoe, the daughter of the farmer of Sherwood Forest, before referred to. On her giving birth to a child, and disclosing the secret of ruin, her father and brothers vowed vengeance on her seducer. Tuxoe, in his younger days, was employed at the hall, and had become acquainted with some of the secret passages of the old baronial dwelling. The attack on William Leigh on the high-way having failed to be fatal, they concocted the dreadful outrage which was subsequently perpetrated. It was designed to ruin both the sisters of young Leigh, but the ravishers were alarmed, and decamped before they could accomplish their object. They gained admission to the hall by a secret passage, which led from a summer-house at the foot of the garden to the suite of rooms occupied by the girls, and effected their escape by the same means. The young bride of William Leigh was another victim of their vengeance. Entering the hall by the way above mentioned, one of them went to the chamber of the young couple, and introduced a deadly poison into the pitcher of water which stood on the dressing table. The design was to poison both husband and wife, but the latter only drank.

The last attempt to dispatch young Leigh was undertaken by the two sons of Tuxoe, with what result is known. After making a full confession of their crimes, and rejoicing in their success, the brothers died. Tuxoe fled and escaped justice for many years. He was finally captured at Doncaster, to which place he returned secretly ten years after the final tragedy. He was tried for the crime which his own son's confession had fixed upon him, and was hanged in January, 1808.

From the time of the murder of William Leigh the hall was deserted. The next of kin, a collateral branch of the family bearing another name, enclosed the hall and a part of the garden and grounds, and removing the furniture and pictures, allowed the mansion to fall into ruins. There it stands to this day. The secret passages and stairways can still be seen, but the visitor will find it very difficult to induce any of the villagers to accompany him near the spot, and point out to him the objects of interest. The place is said to be haunted, and at night the old hall is often to be seen brilliantly illuminated, and figures are to be distinguished passing back and forth. So the villagers say.

## CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN REV. SHAS CURTIS, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND REV. J. W. DUNGEY, (COLONEL) OF RICHMOND, VA.

CONCORD, N. H., July 26, 1876.

Dear Brother Dungey:—On the 12th inst. I sent you a check for \$50, and have received no receipt or anything from you since.

To-day I received a letter from Harpers' Ferry, in which is the following sentence: "The report is current here that Bro. Dungey has gone over to the rebels, and is going to stamp for Tilden and Hendricks. I am afraid it is so."

My dear Bro. D., there are many truths in that report. Have you even had a thought of doing any such thing? If you have, I pray you pause before you take a single step in that direction. Such a course would be a cause of great grief to all your true friends, and all the true lovers of freedom and piety. In doing this you will bring a wound and a reproach upon your mission work among freedmen, and ruin your own usefulness as a minister of Christ. How will all these feel who have contributed for your support in our mission work for Richmond meeting-house, &c., &c., if you now desert your brethren and go over to the old Rebs. The leaders of the colored men and the cause of freedom, and give your influence to strengthen the hands of such men as Jeff Davis, and those who have murdered thousands and thousands of your colored brethren at the South within a few years past to prevent them from voting for the cause of their own God-given rights? O, this cannot be; I will not believe it can be so till I hear more from you. Do write me by return mail, and send receipt for the fifty dollars, and tell me if there is any foundation for the report to which I have alluded; and be entreated to go no further in that direction, if you have taken one step, until you consult with your true friends, Brothers Morrell, Brackett, Stewart, Burgess, Anthony, Chase, &c., &c.

Do not fail to let me hear from you at once, and give me the facts on this subject.

Yours truly,

SHAS CURTIS.

P. S. Tilden and Hendricks are identified with the old Rebel party, and will be supported by ex-Rebs of the Jeff Davis stripe and those who sympathized with them during the war and since, and I would just as soon vote for Jeff Davis for President, as I would for Sam. Tilden, the former associate of Boss Tweed, of New York, and always a Rebel sympathizer. (S. C.)

RICHMOND, August 21, 1876.

Dear Brother Curtis:—Yours of July 26th is before me, asking me about rumors which you have heard in regard to my going over to the "rebels." First, I would state that I have tried to fulfill my whole duty in my work here, and have not at any time neglected my mission duties. No man is more interested in all that pertains to the best welfare of the colored people and their highest development. So, I have tried to conduct myself and teach my people that it is their Christian duty to make friends with the white people of the South, among whom they live. This can be done without sacrificing any principle of manhood; in fact, the Southern people do not ask the colored people to compromise a single right. But we, who live here, see the great importance of a full and manly reconciliation between the two races. This can be done by dividing the colored vote between the two parties. As soon as it is thus divided, they will cease to be an object of ostracism and bone of contention. Both parties will then treat them with due respect. Take Virginia, and the

white people of this State are as friendly to the colored people as they are anywhere in America; the most friendly feelings exist between the two races. What we who are interested in the great cause of humanity are endeavoring to do, is to break down all color lines, and altogether forget slavery, the war and the past, and go on to higher attainments and a broader Christian manhood. I believe the white people of the South are true in the professions they are now making. They do not desire any more slavery; they will stand by all the results of the war; they are in the Union to go out no more forever. They are laboring nobly in our State for public education, without regard to color. I have every right in Richmond that I would have in Boston. They are doing all for the colored people in a benevolent way they can do. You know the late war laid its withering hand upon the South, and there are many poor people, both white and black; notwithstanding, there are many of the white gentlemen who have contributed largely to mission work for our people in Richmond and other places in the South. There are 31,000 colored people in this city who are depending on the whites for the bread they eat. Many poor people of color would starve to death here, but for the kindness of the whites in giving them shelter and food. You can have no idea of the true condition of things here. Now, in the face of all these facts, I do not think the white people of the South very dangerous rebels.

Just a word about some of our troubles. You have heard much talk about "carpet-baggers." You have no idea the amount of trouble these men have given us. Men who were of the worst character in the North, who were from the lowest haunts of New York and Boston, men as bad as crime could make them, who were negro-laters in the North, have come South and taken advantage of the ignorance of the colored people, and have been elevated to places of high trust in our State governments for the sole purpose on their part to plunder the colored people against the whites for political purposes, and when trouble comes, desert them. All the mobs which we have had in the South have been gotten up by bad men. I know we have had some lawless white men here, but the good people of the South must not be blamed for their acts. You have them at the North with you. This wild and fruitless contest has been going on for years, and who are the sufferers? The colored men, being the weaker party, always lose ground, and must, at last, go the way if the fight is kept up. I know you, in New Hampshire, may not see this matter as I do, but I tell you that the negro of the last few years is to be continued. Now, if the Home Mission Board discharges me for these sentiments I regret it, but cannot yield my honest convictions; I am sorry I cannot make them see the rightfulness of my position.

You ask me what the persons who have contributed from time to time for my support would think. To this I would say, if they understood my true position they would, I think, make those contributions more readily than ever. The negro is now passing through the most critical period of his history, and his destiny for good or evil will be sealed by his action. If he arrays himself against the white people, he must, sooner or later, be ground to powder.

There is no natural antagonism between the two races in the South; the whites and blacks were born and brought up together. The late trouble at Hamburg, South Carolina, and other troubles we have had in the South since the war, have not been the result of any ill feeling on the part of our home people, but is the result of the action of bad men who have come South and kept up from year to year the most bitter political contest, and have used every effort to keep the white and colored people from making friends. One of their principal means is the wholesale use of bad whiskey—also appealing to the very worst passions of the ignorant. No stone is left unturned on their part to exasperate and excite the feelings of our poor people, which might at any time be kindled into a flame which would result in bloodshed. I only wonder we have not had ten riots where we have had one. Now, I say that every good man in the South, white and black, ought to join hands and rid our fair section from this terrible state of things. I hope you will not misunderstand me; these charges are not against the good people of the North. We will give the most hearty welcome to any good man of the North who may come among us for good purposes. I think that if you were to live here a few years you would take the same stand I have. We have some men from the North who are highly respected, but all of these take the same stand, and are not the men objected to. The colored men, if they are to be citizens of this country, must differ just as white men do on all the great questions of the day, such as finance, tariff, taxation, and questions of law, trade, &c., &c. Until we arrive at this point we will be mere machines, and not men in the true sense of the term.

In conclusion I would call your attention to the report of the Hon. B. B. Douglas, of Virginia, on the Freedmen's Bank fraud, and the speech of Hon. W. S. Singer, of Pennsylvania, on the same subject. I would also call your attention to the large amount of money stolen from the widows and orphans of the colored soldiers and sailors. The District ring and many other things might be mentioned, but time and space will not allow it. The colored voter of the South, as ruled by the Radicals has no liberty in the use of his ballot; which liberty we claim and must have, or remain slaves. He should be taught independence and self-reliance.

Please answer me a few questions. Who should be the best judge of the true condition of the Southern people, I who was born and brought up in the South, as I have been, and served twenty-seven years of my life as a slave (when a boy I played with white boys and know there is no natural ill feeling between the races), or yourself? What can you in New Hampshire or Maine know of our condition here? When you call our people "rebels" you do them a great wrong. I believe the people of the South are as loyal to the Union as those of the North. I ask you, as a Christian, do you think it right to be constantly abusing the Southern people? They have come

to the Union and fully accepted all of the amendments to the Constitution, with all the results of the war. The only reason why they have made such an effort to get hold of their own State governments, is to protect themselves from the wicked plunderers and robbers of carpet-baggers; and every good man, white or black, ought to join hands to emancipate our section from this fearful state of things. Remember, that our homes in the South are as dear to us as yours in New Hampshire. Now how would you like for your State to be infested with a gang of these political thieves, from another far country, plundering the public treasure, and leaving a tax on the people too heavy for them to bear, exciting riots, causing bloodshed? I ask you, would you help them to continue the work of destruction against your own people? I tell you this is our condition, and the colored people are the main agency by which they are enabled to do their work; and, in my judgment, nothing but a division of the colored vote can bring peace and prosperity, which we so much need; and I feel that no pulpit work or mission effort will enable me to do as much for my race as this work. I have given this matter eleven years thought, and for years I have taken great pains to inform myself as to the true feelings of the people of the South, and these are my conclusions: First, That the whites desire to live with the colored people in peace and quietness, and are doing all they can to gain that object. They do not want all of the colored people to vote the Democratic ticket, but believe it would be best to divide their vote between the two parties. This point would have been gained years ago but for the terror of the Radical party and its loyal leagues. There has been no intimidation in the South worse than that practiced by the carpet-bagger party of the South. I do not charge the colored people with this cruelty. They are not to blame; they are only tools in the hands of bad men. I have known some colored men to be whipped, some turned out of their churches and all kinds of intolerant abuse have been heaped upon those men who dared to vote the Democratic ticket. In some parts of the South the life of a colored man, (Democrat) is not very safe. I submit these facts to you as the honest conviction of my heart, and must say I cannot accept your advice, because in so doing I would not do justice to myself and race.

Yours, with great respect,  
JOHN W. DUNGEY.

## THE CAMPAIGN.

THE SALEM SPEECH—FARMER GRUBBS WAS THERE—A DESERTER OUT OF MEAT—LITTLE LIKS WITH THE BLOODY SHIRT—GOOD WORKS—A SCENE AT DANBURY.

Special Correspondence of Raleigh Sentinel.  
DANBURY, N. C., August 18, 1876.

Vance's mighty effort at Salem has had telling effect on the Forsyth people. Farmer Grubbs, eleven miles between Winston and Danbury, declares he has voted the Republican ticket ever since the war, but after hearing the discussion at Salem he is convinced no honest republican can continue to endorse such a party, and he shall vote for Vance. It is plain the bloody shirt doesn't wave well. The deserters themselves are sick of it.

"What in the deuce is that fellow talking of desertion for?" said a man in the crowd at Salem. "I'd a great sight rather he'd tell me how to make some bread and meat for my children—damn him—I was a deserter myself and I'm going to vote for Vance."

Judge Settle evidently feels the mistake he has made and the revenue men around him look like so many mourners at a funeral.

Forsyth county is now pretty nearly on a balance. In the last election a democrat was elected sheriff, and it was a scuffle over the rest, the radicals claiming the county by a majority not exceeding one hundred.

There are good workers in the field. C. B. Watson, T. J. Wilson, Joseph Masten and the Morris boys, not only stump it, but bush it, and a great deal depends on bushing it in this campaign. Good corner-of-the-fence workers should be out in every county.

It has been the song of Judge Settle from every stump that Vance, when elected Governor, immediately went over to the secession and war party. But at Salem Vance sprung a paper on Settle, an old copy of the Salem Press that had been preserved by Mr. Masten, which came up as a witness from the dead past and covered the charge with confusion and defeat. Dr. Wheeler and old Solicitor Starbuck, at a meeting of the citizens of Salem twelve months after Vance had been governor, passed the most fulsome resolutions, lauding Vance heavenward for sustaining the civil over the military. Ecce Wheeler! Ecce Starbuck! Vance was irresistible as he read these resolutions. He would read awhile and then pause and laugh awhile. The effect was prostrating to Settle and the revenue.

At Danbury Judge Settle rather departed from his usual evenness of temper by interrupting Vance with ejaculations of "that's not so."

In a reply speech Vance sprang upon the Judge the charge of drumming two men from his company as cowards because they refused to enlist.

Settle—"That's not so. No men were ever drummed from my company."

A man named Apple arose in the crowd—"It is so, Captain Settle; I was there and know the fact."

Settle considering—"Yes, but not for cowardice; I had them drummed out for larceny."

Here was an issue, when a man named Peed was put on the stand, and bore Settle out that the drumming was for larceny and not for cowardice. This crossed heads with Apple and Peed, who talked the matter over, and just as the crowd was leaving, Judge Settle cried out that Apple had agreed that he was correct, the men were drummed out for larceny.

Vance—"Would to God, fellow-citizens, all the others, for larceny, could be drummed out of Capt. Settle's company."

There was a yell at this that waked the woods

## North Carolina Gold Mines.

PITTSBURG, PA., July 18, 1876.

In looking over the *Daily Dispatch*, published in Pittsburg, Pa., under date of July 17th, I read an article headed "North Carolina Gold," and giving the views of J. Howard Jones, from London, on the mineral wealth of your State, and it affords me pleasure to see that the attention of English capitalists is directed in that direction, having for years myself been engaged in developing gold, silver, lead and copper mines in your State, as well as Virginia and Georgia. I can, in a measure, corroborate his statements, and I cannot refrain from adding a few remarks on the subject.

There is no doubt of the richness of the gold, silver and lead mines of North Carolina, and the trouble thus far has been that the reason they have not been found profitable was that the capital spent has been mismanaged, and the mines consequently not developed. The statement of Mr. Jones that nearly all the free gold, after a depth of 100 feet has disappeared, and the mines abandoned, is correct. The proper method of desulphurizing the pyrites had not been discovered; these were, however, the only drawbacks; and one of the leading failures has been that capital was not employed for the purpose of really developing the mines, but more for a speculative purpose. Mines were purchased at enormous figures, stock companies raised, fictitious reports made to inflate said stock, necessary machinery purchased, and all capital thus spent, but little left to develop the mineral; not being able to keep up the results of the mine as represented, naturally failure and utter loss of investments were the result and the mines declared valueless.

The Gold Hill mines have been worked to a depth of nearly two thousand feet and the deeper they went the better they were found, only that instead of free gold, the ores contained more pyrites and frequently turned into copper. Undoubtedly Mr. Jones is correct in regard to the workings of the mines, and all gold can be abstracted from the pyrites by the new method which has been recently satisfactorily proven by recent experiments made in your State.

Reports made by me years ago to the English company, who owned the Vancluse mines near Frederickburg, and for which I was Superintendent for several years, corroborates the statements of Mr. Jones.

I will add that it was an old saying and a very true one, that the indolence of the North Carolinians was in a great measure owing to the prevalence of gold, for whenever the pot ceased boiling, a few hours panning, almost anywhere, was sufficient to furnish the needful. I shall be much pleased to learn that Mr. Jones' reports and developments may not be in vain; and I trust that the home people will throw no obstacles in his way, give all the assistance and information they can, and not to expect to obtain exorbitant prices for their lands because gold, silver, lead and copper may be found.

## Corn - Cribbs.

That there is a defect in the manner in which most of the corn-cribs of our country are constructed, no one will deny. Fully one-tenth of the corn produced in the country is destroyed by rats. On some farms far more than this, on few farms less. Most farmers depend upon cats to keep less the rats; but unfortunately the dogs usually kill the cats. In some instances we have heard of black snakes being put into the crib to devour the rats. Both cats and snakes, however, are unable to keep destructive rats within proper bounds. The only remedy is to construct a crib that will be rat-proof. This is a difficult thing to accomplish, but it is not an impossibility. There are many dwelling houses which a rat cannot enter, and a crib can be so constructed as to bid defiance to a rat or even a mouse. There are few things that are so attractive to rats as corn, and hence they will make a greater effort to enter a corn-crib than almost any other house. It is, however, within the range of probabilities to make a rat-proof corn-crib. The construction of such a crib will be attended with more expense than the construction of the ordinary crib in our country.

The rats and dogs of our country destroy enough of corn on most plantations to pay the tax of the plantation, were the corn sold at the market value. Any man of ordinary inventive powers can devise a plan for the construction of a rat-proof corn-crib. It will simply reward any farmer to build such a crib. Fifty dollars will build a rat-proof crib that will hold five hundred bushels of corn. Such a crib will save enough in one year to pay for itself. If the rats were prevented from entering the grain houses they would leave the plantation. Their principal food on most plantations is corn. Deprive them of this, and they will leave.

## Keeping Apples Through The Winter.

Mr. Alexander Hyde, a well known agriculturist of Massachusetts, communicates to the *New York Times* some useful suggestions in regard to keeping apples through the winter. One method is to wrap each apple in a bit of old newspaper, the paper serving to keep out both the air and prevent the apples from bruising in transportation. A method more effectual still is to fill the barrels nearly full of apples, and then put in some dry fine sand, or powdered plaster, and shake it down gently. This will fill up all the interstices between the apples, and keep them fresh indefinitely. Another mode is to pit the apples in some dry, sandy, or gravelly soil, just as turnips and potatoes are pitted. On this point, Mr. Hyde says: "They will keep splendidly through the winter thus pitted, but must be used especially in the spring after they are dug out, as they will not soon after exposure to the light and air. In order to pit apples, select some dry spot where there is no possibility of water filling the pit, and dig a hole three or four feet deep, and of any required size, place some clean, dry straw on the bottom, and on this the apples to the depth of two feet, covering the whole with a layer of straw and then a layer of dry earth, raising the latter above the general level of the ground, and sloping it roof fashion, so that it will shed rain. The apples will come out in the spring as crisp as cabbage when pitted in this simple way."







## LOCAL ITEMS

Interest charged on all accounts, after thirty days.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

**LOCAL NOTICES.**—Notices will be published in our local columns at 20 cents per line, every insertion, for regular customers who have standing advertisements in the Press. Otherwise, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

### JOB PRINTING

Persons wishing printing neatly, expeditiously and cheaply executed, can be accommodated at the PRESS OFFICE, SALEM, N. C.

**OBITUARY NOTICES.**—All obituary notices and tributes of respect, over ten lines, will be charged at advertising rates. Terms cash.

**BLANKS.** Land Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Chattel Mortgages, Magistrate's Summons, Judgments and Executions, for sale at the Press Office.

**SALEM LODGE, NO. 26, I. O. O. F.** Meets every Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock, in the hall over Siddle's Store. V. O. THOMPSON, N. G. J. H. MASTERS, Secretary.

**SALEM ENCAMPMENT, NO. 20, I. O. O. F.** Meets second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 8 o'clock. Same hall as above. J. G. SIDES, C. P. C. E. CRIST, Scribe.

**SALEM LODGE, NO. 18, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.** Meets every Wednesday night, in same hall as Old Fellows, at 8 o'clock. R. A. HAMILTON, C. C. J. H. SHULTZ, K. of R. & S.

**DR. BAINTON and sister, Mr. Christ, Eagle and wife, Mr. Henry A. Lindebeck and wife, and Mr. Jas. T. Lindebeck,** are doing the Centennial Exposition.

Quite a number of our citizens are also planning their wings for flight in that direction.

A good deal of work is being done on some of the Winston streets. They need it.

John Clemmons and Arch White, two colored constables, indulged themselves with a moderately harmless set to, one day last week, in the classic precincts of a grog-shop in Wauhin.

SOME young burlesque serenaders were performing the streets, the other night, "making night hideous" with tones squeaked through mouth-harmonicas, a cracked fiddle, and a toy *Cromola*. Their wild applause of their own playing constituted the very acme of burlesque.

THERE was quite a large (col.) excursion up from Danville, arriving at midnight, Saturday, and returning at midnight, Sunday. It was a cold-water crowd, judging from the numbers we saw wending their way towards our mineral spring.

A BOY of Wm. Seales, and one of Wilson Glenn, (col.) were buried in Liberty, this week.

Good dried blackberries are bringing 7c. per lb. in the stores. Corn-field beans are worth 50c per bushel; cucumbers, 5c per dozen.

THERE was a lively trade in both towns, on Friday and Saturday. Receipts of Tobacco rather light, during the last several weeks.

THERE are just about one hundred, more or less, worthless dogs, too many, kept in this place.

THE price of sugars has advanced lately, some of the storekeepers tracing it to the fact that the extra quantity now being demanded, is owing to the general acidity of the Radical stomach, following upon Judge Settle's late discomfiture here.

"WHEN the swallows' homeward fly,"—they have circled away through the air, but the naturalist and zoologist do not help us in endeavoring to place their home.

THE Colored Moravian Sunday School picniced near town last Saturday.

TEN-CENTIAL on square cedar boxes, refers to a brand of cigars, and not, as some might erroneously suppose, to a Centennial Exposition inside.

OUR mornings and evenings are growing decidedly fall-ish.

NEXT Sunday, the Baptist Sunday School will, for the first time, be held in their new church building.

MR. MOSES L. HOLMES, of Salisbury, has projected a Grand Excursion to the Centennial for Sept. 7th, starting at Charlotte, round trip from there to be only \$15, with 30 days time on ticket. The cheapest opportunity yet offered.

THIEVES.—On Monday afternoon, between twelve and one o'clock, some thief entered the dwelling of Mrs. J. N. Blum, of this place, and purloined from a wardrobe in one of the lower rooms of the house, a new blouse, leaving, however, in his (or her) evident perturbation, a portmanteau lying right by the side of the articles named. It was a bold act, considering the time of day, and all the surroundings.

WONDER by what theory we are to account for the general decay and disappearance of the Chestnut tree, all through this section of State. Go which way you will, you see the grand old chestnuts yielding up their lives. The hickory, also, judging from the large quantities annually brought to market, on account of its desirableness for mechanical and household purposes, will, in a few years be very scarce, as owing to the better prices obtained for it, particularly as an article of fuel, our farmers and woodsmen are apt to fell it first, in their woods.

It is one of the slower growths of the forest, not replacing itself rapidly, as many other varieties do. We believe that the demand on the part of those trades requiring some of the other more expensive woods, indigenous to our latitude, such as cedar, wild cherry, black walnut and poplar, is as yet, easily met here at home, except perhaps, the walnut, which is also becoming to be scarce.

It would pay to commence planting the chestnut, hickory and walnut in our old fields and waste places, and cultivate them as they do in Europe.

THERE will be a prize sale of Fine Tobacco, at Lash's Warehouse, on the 9th prox.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening last, while Mrs. Jos. Hall, her mother and brother, (Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, of Guilford) were driving down Elm Street, and just as they turned into Old Shallowford, near the tan-yard, the horse became frightened, ran off, throwing out and painfully injuring Mrs. Sampson and slightly injuring her son. Mrs. Hall had jumped out at the start and was not injured at all. Dr. Keehn is in attendance.

RECOVERED.—The horse of Mr. Leigh, noticed as stolen last week, turned up at Thomasville, where the thief turned him loose.

Salem and Winston Tilden & Vance Club will meet at the Court-house on Friday evening. W. B. Bynum, Esq., will address the club. A full turnout is desired.

We were shown, yesterday, some specimens of brick, just burned, from the steam brick yard. Mr. Henry Holder, upon examining the brick pronounced them superior in quality and make to any ever put up in this country. They are a good deal larger than the ordinary hand-made brick, have a much finer finish, and clear ring, when struck.

We notice a lot of hands, under the direction of Mr. William Barrow, cutting a trench from the spring just north of Messrs. Fries' old plank road bridge, to the old Cotton Factory, to convey the water to this building, evidently for manufacturing purposes.

**BIG FIGHT AT LEXINGTON.**—It is reported that on Saturday after Judge Fowle spoke, at Lexington, Geo. B. Ennis, of the Raleigh Times "met up" with W. B. Henderson, when some words passed, regarding a publication, which Ennis, while city editor of the Times, had made concerning Henderson, when the latter gave him the lie. As he did so, Ennis knocked Henderson down and gave him an old fashioned thrashing, according to the News.

**FOOT CUT.**—We learn that Charlie Shouse, son of Christian Shouse, cut his foot badly with an axe, while chopping in the woods. The cut is diagonally across near the ankle, almost severing the foot. Amputation probably will be necessary. Dr. Siewers attends the case.

A Tilden & Vance Club was formed at Vienna, this country, Thursday. No particulars.

**COUNTY CONVENTION.**—In another column will be found the proceedings of Forsyth County Convention. The utmost harmony prevailed and the nominees are all strong and able men, and will no doubt be elected.

Conservatives of Forsyth County, we hope, will turn out and go to the election in November, and all will be well.

WM. B. GLENN, Esq., the Tilden and Hendersons' Elector for this District, opened the campaign in Alexander county, last week.

We call attention to the advertisement on last page of the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company. It is a home institution and worthy the encouragement of our people. Mr. John W. Fries will be pleased to give all information to those who desire insurance.

**FLAG RAISING.** A TILDEN, VANCE and REFORM flag raising will take place at CLEMMONSVILLE, on Saturday next.

A good time is anticipated, and all who are in favor of reformation and reform are respectfully invited to attend.

**Old Town Township.** In this well known Conservative township, a Tilden & Vance Club was formed, last Thursday, and 103 members were enrolled at the first meeting. More persons will join at the next meeting, who were prevented from being present at the formation of the Club.

The following officers were elected: J. H. Cox, President. C. H. Bausor, J. H. Reich, and H. N. Null, Vice Presidents. Thomas Ring, Secretary.

**STATE NEWS.** The State fair begins this fall on the 17th of October, and extends through five days—the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st.

The postmaster at Bell Swamp, Brunswick county, has been removed and the office discontinued, in consequence of the postmaster's trafficking in stamps and stamped envelopes, contrary to the regulations of the department.

**Raleigh News:** Information has reached the city that Jas. G. Hill has been appointed Supervising Architect of the Government Buildings, vice W. A. Potter, who tendered his resignation. Potter, being one of Bristow's appointees, is said to have received an intimation that he would be kicked out, and resigned to save his credit. Hill had been first assistant under Potter, and is represented as being a very capable man.

The News says, Hon. A. S. Merrimon will take the stump as soon as he receives notice of the appointments made for him by the Democratic State Central Executive Committee. He already has an appointment to address the people of Chatham at Pittsboro, on the 7th of September. It is probable that he will canvass principally the range of counties lying along the Virginia line, beginning in Granville about the 1st of October.

**Nervousness and Drowsiness.** These sad afflictions so destructive both to business and pleasure, arise from that morbid condition of the body which is relieved by an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's Vegetable Pills. Try them, they will do you good.

The commissioners of the Western N. C. R. R., having given their consent, the contract for the letting of 50 convicts to the Marietta, Georgia and North Carolina Railroad has been completed.

The Charlotte Observer learns that Wm. Meisner, who was tried at the last term of the Superior Court in Statesville, for killing his mother-in-law, Mrs. Heilig, in Rowan county, last Spring and convicted, has confessed the crime.

Judge Settle is proud of the Republican party; he believes in it; loves it; adores it; would fight, bleed and die for it—as he did in the Confederate army.—Now hear what an impartial paper, the New York Herald, says of this party:

The Republican party has outlived its usefulness—almost outlived its fame.—This noble, this historic party, founded on the principles of freedom and the aspirations for union; this party which was proud to follow Seward, Sumner and Chase, has now become an office-hunting league, and finds its leaders in Spencer and Shepherd. It is simply a military cohort depending upon power. Under its sway we have seen the Presidency become as absolute as the autocracy of Russia.

What do you think of that, honest Republicans? Do you wish to serve as slaves in the ranks of an office-hunting league?

## DIED,

At her father's in Forsyth County, on the 3rd of July, of consumption, Miss ROBERTA G. GUTHRIE, aged 31 years. She was a worthy member of the Red Bank Baptist Church, for 15 years; was an affectionate child, sister and friend.

Gently the passing spirit fled,  
Sustained by grace divine;  
Oh, may such grace on us be shed,  
And make our end like thine.

WM. TURNER.

In Arkansas City, Kansas, of typhoid fever, on the 28th inst., Mr. MARTIN A. FISH, son of Ennart Fesh, of this county, aged 27 years and four months.

## Lot For Sale.

THE TOWN LOT, No. 219, at the South-East corner of West and Marshall streets, Salem, N. C., belonging to the Estate of Jacob Reich, deceased, is for sale.

For further particulars, apply to  
W. A. VOGLER, Executor,  
Salem, N. C., Aug. 22, 1876.—35-3w.

## MAKING HER HAPPY.

Young Simon Spriggs, who is going to get married shortly, has been fitting up his house himself, and last Sunday afternoon he took his girl and intended mother-in-law around to show them how well he had arranged things. After taking them through all the rooms, and giving them a chance to inspect everything well, he turned to the girl and asked her what she thought.

"Oh," said she, "everything is nice enough, but I know I shall never be happy in this house."

"What?" exclaimed Spriggs, turning pale, "never to be happy in this house? Here you will have everything that heart can wish for."

"I know I shall never be happy in this house," answered the girl.

"Never be happy?" exclaimed Spriggs, wondering what on earth the girl meant by this.

"Not I shall never be happy in this house, unless—"

"Unless what, tell me quick," asked Spriggs.

"Why," answered the girl, "unless you get me a *Wilson Sewing Machine*, for no family can be happy without one."

Monday morning Spriggs went and invested \$35 in one of those world-renowned WILSON SEWING MACHINES, sold by A. M. Jones, the General Agent, and as he passed by his girl's house with it, she screamed to him from a window:

"Simon, Simon, I know I shall be happy now when I get in your house."

All young men intending to get married, and who wish to make their girls happy, like Spriggs did, should at once call on or address

A. M. JONES,  
Gen. Agent Wilson Sewing Machine,  
Salem, N. C.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

1st Amendment: That section 4, of article 9, be stricken out and two new sections be substituted. The section to be stricken out is in regard to lands given to the State by Congress and the appropriation of fines, penalties, &c. The sections to be substituted give all lands and proceeds of lands, given by the United States to the State, to educational purposes, and all swamp lands, &c., are to be used for purposes of education.

2nd Amendment strikes out section 17, article 3, and substitutes a section providing for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture, immigration and statistics, and the protection of agriculture, and the promotion of commerce.

3rd Amendment adds to section 25, of article 1, that "no political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated."

4th Amendment section 10, article 3, by providing that the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint all officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for.

5th Amends and amends section 15, 16 and 17, of article 4, and allows the General Assembly to add and distribute all judicial power among the several counties, except that of the Supreme Court, which is fixed by the Constitution itself.

6th Strikes out section 2, of article 13, and forbids calling a Convention without first consulting the people at the polls.

7th Provides for submitting the amendments to the Constitution to the people, at the polls, Tuesday after the 1st Monday in November, 1876. The amendments will be ratified or rejected together.

8th Provides for publishing the ordinances for the information of the people.

9th Requires the judge to reside in the district for which he is elected, and forbids his holding court in the same county more than once in four years.

10th Reduces the number of judges from 12 to 9, and authorizes the Legislature to increase or diminish the number.

11th Provides for the assembling of the Legislature in January instead of November.

12th Bids civil rights on the land by forbidding white and black children going to the same school, and providing that no discrimination shall be made to the prejudice of either race.

13th Fixes the pay of members of the General Assembly at \$4 per day and 10 cents mileage, and limits the session to 60 days. If the session is prolonged beyond 60 days, members receive no pay.

14th Provides that the term of office for Senators and members of the Legislature shall begin at the time of their election.

15th, That section 29, of article 2, is amended to allow the General Assembly to change the times of holding elections for the General Assembly.

16th Strikes from the constitution section 4, of article 2, which is the old Republican gerrymander of the Senatorial district in the General Assembly.

17th Reduces the number of Supreme Court Judges from five to three, as our fathers had it.

18th Declares the judicial power shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Justices of the Peace, and such other inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law.

19th Establishes the Supreme Court in Raleigh, and otherwise provides for the General Assembly.

20th Strikes section 8, article 2, from the constitution. This section was the old Republican gerrymander of the House of Representatives, and the people can do without it.

21st Forbids vacating any office or term of office now existing under the constitution.

## THE MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. A. WOMMACK & CO., SALEM, N. C.

**BACON AND LARD:**  
Country Sides, 14 to 15  
Shoulders, 12 to 14  
Hams, 15 to 18  
Lard, 15 to 18

**GRAIN:**  
Corn, 85 to 1.00  
Wheat, \$1.15 to 1.25  
Oats, 50 to 60  
Flour (per 100 lbs.) 3.00 to 3.50  
Meal, " " 2.00 to 2.25  
Chops, " " 1.50 to 1.75  
Rice, Carolina, 10 to 12  
Flax Seed (per bushel), 125 to 0.00

**PRODUCE:**  
Apples, green, 9 50 to 0.00  
Eggs, 13 to 12  
Butter, 15 to 16  
Feathers, 50 to 60  
Beeswax, 25 to 30  
Potatoes, Sweet, 00 to 0.05  
Irish, 40 to 60  
Hay, 40 to 50

**GROCERIES:**  
Coffee, 25 to 30  
Sugar, 10 to 12  
Molasses, dark, 30 to 40  
Syrup, 60 to 85  
Salt, coarse (per sack) 1 25 to 1 25  
" fine, dairy " 2 10 to 2 10  
Soda, English, 63 to 10  
Black Pepper, sifted, 30 to 40  
Alspice, 18 to 20  
Cheese, old country, 15 to 15  
Candy, in box, 84 to 10  
Higgins' Soap, per bar, 7 to 10  
Armstrongs' Soap, per bar, 7 to 10

**ON:**  
Lamp Oil, 22 to 30  
Lard, 15 to 1 25  
Sweet, 1 25 to 0.00  
Castor, 0.00 to 0.00  
Machine, 1 25 to 3.00

**NAILS AND IRON:**  
Old Dominion, 104, 3 65  
" " 8d, 3 90  
" " 6d, 4 15  
" " 4d, 4 40  
Hammered iron, 5 1/2 to 6  
Moulds, 31 to 4

**LEATHER AND HIDES:**  
Sole, 26 1/2 to 20  
Upper, 40 to 75  
Harness, 37 to 40  
Hides, dry, 10 to 11  
" green, 6

**LUMBER AND SHINGLES:**  
Heart Pine Lumber, 1 50  
Ordinary, 1 25  
Long Leaf Pine Shingles, 4 50 to 5 00  
Hoop Poles, 3 to 4

**YARNS AND SHEETINGS:**  
Fries' Yarns, 1 05 to 1 10  
" Sheetings, A 3  
" B 3  
" Cotton Batting per dozen, 2 25

## WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Lugs Common, 5 00 to 7 00  
" Good, 8 00 to 10 00  
Leaf, 9 00 to 11 00  
" Good, 12 00 to 15 00  
Smokers' Fancy, 18 00 to 20 00  
Wrappers good, 25 00 to 35 00  
Malagany wrappers, 18 00 to 25 00  
Fine, 30 00 to 40 00

Charlotte, Aug. 21.—Flour 3.00 a 3.25 per sack. Wheat \$7.25 a \$8.00. Corn 75c. Meal 75c. Apple Brandy \$2.25 a \$2.50. Whisky \$1.30 a \$1.50. Bacon 10 a 15.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20.—Racon 13 a 14; Flour 6 a 6 1/2; Oats 50; Corn 90; Lard 15 a 16; Salt 25 a 35; Brandy \$2.00; Corn Whisky 1.50 a 1.70; Rye Whisky \$2.00 a \$2.25.

**BLUM'S ALMANAC**  
BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM  
IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We again call to the public Blum's Farmers' and Planter's Almanac, as an advertising medium.

This Almanac has been published regularly for eight years, and has become, as it were, one of the institutions of the State. Its sales now extend all over the State, and portions of Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee.

**EDITION, 31,000 COPIES.**  
Size of page 5 1/2 by 7 inches.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per page,.....\$30 00  
Half page,.....20 00  
Quarter page,.....15 00  
Satisfactory reference can be given.

Advertises will please apply early, as the Almanac is nearly ready for the press.  
L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
Salem, N. C. August, 1876.

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.** In the Superior Court for Forsyth County, }  
County Spring Term, }  
1876.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE COURT, That hereafter the State Docket will be taken up on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, of the first week of the Term, and the Civil Docket will be called on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, of the first week of the Term.

And that on Monday of the second week of the Term, the State Docket will be resumed and continued until all the cases are disposed of, and the residue of that week will be devoted to the Civil Docket.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED BY THE COURT, That the above order, be published in Winston Sentinel, People's Press and Union Republican. By order of the Court.

This 14th day of August, 1876.  
C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.

**Great Bargains Offered in DRESS GOODS!**

Best and largest Stock in this section of the country.

**COME AND SEE.**  
J. L. FULKERSON.  
Salem, N. C. August 16th, 1876.—no. 33.

**EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.**  
Having qualified as Executor of the estate of Jacob Reich, dec'd, according to law, I hereby give general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to said estate will also please to make payment immediately.  
E. A. VOGLER, Executor.  
Salem, N. C., Aug. 1, 1876. 32.6w.

**IF YOU WANT FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY GET BEST GOODS OF THE**

**FRENCH LAWS & WHITE GOODS.**  
A fine stock, cheaper than ever.  
J. L. FULKERSON.  
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

**SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS.**  
J. L. FULKERSON.  
Salem, N. C., April 5th, 1876.

**NEW GOODS.**—A drive in Black Alpaca and Mohair. The best I ever offered for the money.

A fresh supply.—Which come and buy. Cheap for Cash.  
J. L. FULKERSON

**INITIAL PAPER.**—In great variety at the Salem Bookstore.

D. R. LEAK. **WINSTON** T. A. WILSON.

## [Marble and Granite Works!]

The undersigned respectfully announce that they have opened a first class

## MARBLE & GRANITE YARD,

Where they are prepared to furnish

MARBLE HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTELS, &c., &c.

Granite Work for Building and Graveyard purposes. All Monuments and Tombs executed in the

**FINEST STYLE!**

NONE BUT SKILLED WORKMEN EMPLOYED.

Orders from a distance solicited and promptly filled at prices that cannot be undersold. Designs sent to any one on application, free of charge. Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work. All work warranted. Address

June 27, 1876. **LEAK & WILSON,** WINSTON, N. C.

## FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS!

**SUMMER, 1876.**  
HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of NEW SPRING AND SUMMER HATS AND BONNETS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS, RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, KID & GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES, HOSIERY & COSETS, NOTIONS, Perfumery and Extracts and many other articles in my line. *Jet Jewelry & Necklaces*, the latest and most beautiful styles just received.

Mrs. Donihit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public in future.

**SMITH'S DRUG STORE,**  
SAMUEL H. SMITH,  
DRUGGIST,  
One Door Below Newell, Mitchell & Co's,  
WINSTON, N. C.

AS I AM BETTER PREPARED TO SERVE THE Public than ever, I call the attention of buyers to my well selected Stock of

**Pure Drugs, Medicines,**  
Chemicals, Paints, Dye-Staffs,  
Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes. Agency for Linville's Pure Wines, Parson's Purgative Pills, Bickley's Worm Agent, Dr. J. H. McLane's Family Medicines.

I will make it to the interest of buyers to call and see me. Remember that I receive New Goods every week, and all medicines that go out of Store are pure and reliable, as I buy from the best and most reliable Drug Houses in the country.



Poetry.  
Respectfully Dedicated to the Proprietors of Centennial Boarding Houses, by One Who Has Been There.  
THE BEDBUG.

Of all the insects,—black or brown,  
That promenade us up and down,  
In rural haunts, or crowded town,  
For purposes nefarious,  
The vilest is the festive cuss,  
By Culver called, and Linnæus,  
The Cimex Lectorarius.

Faster than spawning fish it breeds;  
Upon our "wine of life" it feeds,  
Drawing the "chance" for its needs,  
From parts and members various,  
And of all the vermin sent by fate,  
Our minds and hides to irritate,  
The hardest to annihilate,  
Is Cimex Lectorarius.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again,  
And so does this infernal being;  
You think that all the brood are slain,  
When, lively and hilarious,  
A raid they make at dead of night,  
Wrath adding venom to their bite;  
For bitter is the vengeful spite  
Of Cimex Lectorarius.

If bedbugs warbled as they fed,  
A "welcome to your gory bed"  
They'd chant, as o'er your carcass sped  
The cannibals gregarious;  
For happy at his crimson meal,  
While spotting you from head to heel,  
You naturally suppose, must feel,  
The Cimex Lectorarius.

Secure by day in floor and wall,  
From clink and crevice forth they crawl  
When utter darkness makes us all  
As blind as Belshazzar,  
And so, though meek as any lamb,  
Under most common hills I am,  
I most particularly damn  
The Cimex Lectorarius.

Don't Purchase  
YOUR GOODS  
Until You Examine  
PATTERSON & CO'S  
SPLENDID STOCK.

WE PROPOSE  
"TO FILL THE BILL"  
For all articles needed in this country,  
and as well as

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES!  
We shall receive invoices of new goods  
every week during the Fall season, and  
will be prepared to supply

Wholesale & Retail Customers.

We invite a visit from every one wishing  
to purchase the best articles for the least  
money.

PATTERSON & CO.  
Salem, N. C., July 15, 1876.

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.  
There is no medicine prescribed by physi-  
cians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such  
evidence of its success and superior virtue as  
Boschee's GERMAN SYRUP for Coughs, Colds,  
Croup, Whooping Cough, Consumption, or  
any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof  
of that fact is that a person afflicted, can  
get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its  
superior effect before buying the regular size  
at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in  
this country from Germany, and its wonder-  
ful cures are astonishing every one that use it.  
Three doses will relieve any case. Try it.  
Sold by Dr. V. O. THOMPSON, Druggist,  
March 30, 1876. Winston, N. C.

BABEL.

"Babel may have split the dialect of earth into a  
thousand tongues, but amidst them all the old ver-  
nacular of spheres still survives. And in the music  
of the spheres its maker may have given to our  
world its proper name, but by the light of Egyptian  
brick-kilns and Druid belfries, and Assyrian con-  
flagrations, we are reminded that the ANTIQUITY  
of this world has always been the ANTIQUITY of the  
WARRIOR and the SOLACE of VICTORY." Not so  
with the honored inventor of the World-renowned  
Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine; the warrior's proud-  
est achievements on the field of battle dwindle in-  
to insignificance, and the victor's wreath of glory is  
a bubble, whether looked for on the Rubicon or the  
Rhine, when compared with the achievements that  
crown the labor and the wreath that endow the  
brow of their humanitarian in his field of useful-  
ness, developing and perfecting the mechanic arts  
for the amelioration of the suffering of his fellow,  
the hardy sons and fair daughters of honest toil—  
His fame has a more enduring monument than the  
page of history; it will live in the hearts of grateful  
millions so long as man exists and labor is a necessity  
of his existence.

Buy the WILSON THE BEST and CHEAPEST  
FIRST-CLASS Machine YET made—estimated sales  
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lots. Apply at the  
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BUGGY, With single and double Harness.  
SULKY, One horse.  
WAGON, One horse.  
Apply at the PRESS OFFICE, or ZEVELY'S  
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fit free. Address F. O. VICKERY & CO.,  
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\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples  
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Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York

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MILD STEEL ROLLERS,  
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THE UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE  
TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 100 H.P.,  
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SEND FOR CIRCULARS, BALTIMORE, MD.

IMPROVE YOUR HOMES.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

During the Spring months, attention should be  
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Kelvin Nursery, at Pittsboro, N. C., offers a very  
full and varied stock of EVERGREENS,  
ROSE TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL  
SHADE AND LAWN TREES, BORDER PER-  
ENNIALS, and the most select varieties of FLOW-  
ERING SEEDS and BULBS.  
We send the following collections:  
20 Packets Flower Seeds, (per mail) \$1.00  
3 Roses, " " " 1.00  
10 Bedding Plants, " " " 1.00  
12 Evergreens, " " " 5.00  
6 Flowering Shrubs, " " " 1.00  
Plans for Improvement made in full, Greenhouse  
and Hotbed Plants, in prompt supply, at rates  
Mr. JOHN H. SHULTZ is the authorized Agent  
for Salem, and will deliver any orders. Address  
C. B. DENSON,  
Pittsboro, N. C.

We offer all the rare evergreens suited to orna-  
menting the grounds of the State, at  
reduced prices, for the purpose of  
March 2nd, 1876.—No. 9.

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RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DAN-  
VILLE, N. C. DIVISION, AND  
NORTH-WESTERN N. C. L. N.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, June 1st, 1876.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leave Richmond, 5:55 a.m. 2:15 p.m.

" Salisbury, 6:12 a.m. 4:40 p.m.

" Greensboro, 8:29 a.m. 4:49 p.m.

" Danville, 10:48 a.m. 6:17 p.m.

" Danville, 1:26 p.m. 8:54 p.m.

" Danville, 1:30 p.m. 9:01 p.m.

" Danville, 6:49 p.m. 12:45 p.m.

Arrive at Richmond, 9:36 p.m. 3:36 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.

Leave Richmond, 5:50 a.m. 1:10 p.m.

" Danville, 6:00 a.m. 5:54 p.m.

" Danville, 1:29 p.m. 8:05 p.m.

" Danville, 3:29 a.m. 4:19 a.m.

" Greensboro, 1:45 p.m. 10:25 p.m.

" Salisbury, 7:01 p.m. 12:32 a.m.

" Air-Line Junction, 9:00 p.m. 2:20 a.m.

Arrive at Charlotte, 9:08 p.m. 2:42 a.m.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS. MAIL. MAIL.

Leave Greensboro, 10:55 a.m. Arr. 4:20 p.m.

" Co. Shops, 12:14 p.m. Arr. 2:54 p.m.

" Arr. at Raleigh, 3:22 p.m. Arr. 11:44 p.m.

" Arr. at Goldsboro, 5:00 p.m. Arr. 9:15 p.m.

STATIONS. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Greensboro, 6:30 a.m. Arr. 10:30 a.m.

" Co. Shops, 10:30 a.m. Arr. 12:30 p.m.

" Arr. at Raleigh, 6:07 p.m. Arr. 8:00 p.m.

" Arr. at Goldsboro, 10:55 p.m. Arr. 3:00 p.m.

NORTH WESTERN N. C. R. R.

(GREEN BRANCH)

Leave Greensboro, 4:45 p.m.

Arrive at Salem, 6:45 p.m.

Leave Salem, 8:15 a.m.

Arrive at Greensboro, 10:35 a.m.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11:45 a.m. con-  
nects at Greensboro with the Southern bound train;  
making the quickest time to all Southern cities. Ac-  
commodation Trains leaving Raleigh at 8:00 p.m.  
connects with Northern bound Train at Greensboro  
for Richmond and all points east. Price of Tickets  
same as via other routes.

Accommodation Train leaving Greensboro at  
6:30 a.m. connects at Goldsboro with Northern and  
Southern bound Trains on the Wilmington and  
Weldon Railroad.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at  
10:25 a.m., arrive at Danville 1:45 p.m.; leave  
Danville 3:20 a.m., arrive at Richmond 8:30 a.m.

Express trains will only make the following stops:  
Richmond and Charlotte, via: Chula,  
Burkeville, Clover, Wolf Trap, Ringgold, Dundee,  
Danville, Greensboro, Thomasville, Salisbury,  
and China Grove. Tickets will, therefore, in no case be  
sold to passengers by this train, to other than the  
points mentioned above.

NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHAR-  
LOTTE AND RICHMOND, 282 MILES.  
For further information, address  
JOHN K. MACMURDO,  
Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Richmond, Va.

PAPER. Just received an invoice of a lot  
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Great bargains, are offered in white box paper at  
BLUM'S BOOKSTORE.

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FOR  
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THE UNDERSIGNED having secured the old  
stand of PFOHL & STOCKTON, have filled it  
with a very handsome and

Entirely New Stock of

General Merchandise,

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

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which they offer to the public

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Mr. E. A. EBERT, the managing partner, cor-  
dially invites his old customers and friends to call  
and give our goods an inspection.

EBERT & CO.

Salem, N. C. June 8th, 1876-14-17.

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NEW AND ATTRACTIVE GOODS

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JEWELRY STORE,

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JUST RECEIVED and receiving the largest and  
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Watches, Clocks,

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Musical Boxes,

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Fine Cutlery, Thermometers,

Fancy Goods, &c., &c.

ever brought to this place since the war. They are  
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BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

Mr. Vogler respectfully invites his numerous friends  
and customers to examine his large and well select-  
ed stock, feeling assured that they can find all they  
want in his line at very reasonable figures.

HAIR JEWELRY.

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TO ORDER.

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of every description, in my line of business, neatly  
and promptly executed.

MARBLE GRAVE STONES, of all sizes and  
styles, made to order, and at reduced prices.  
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KERNERSVILLE, N. C.

Mrs. E. B. and Miss F. E. Rights would re-  
spectfully announce that the Summer Session of  
their School commenced on the first day of  
September, 1876. The school is held in the  
Methodist Church, and is open to all who desire  
to attend. The course of study is arranged by  
the Faculty, and an optional course admits a larger range  
of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and  
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Chapel Hill, N. C.

Tuition to suit the times.  
Kernersville, May 2nd, 1876-18-3m

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THE 15th Session will begin on FRIDAY, JULY  
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Besides three courses of study arranged by the  
Faculty, an Optional course admits a larger range  
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The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and  
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July 13, 1876-28-11

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS are hereby notified not to trespass  
in any way, shape or manner, on or upon the  
lands and premises of the estate of the late  
Dr. A. T. Zevely, situated in Forsyth county; and  
are forbidden to cut any trees, or remove any wood,  
timber, fruit, or anything else from the said land  
and premises; hunting and trapping on the lands  
is also forbidden, under penalty of law.

L. V. BLUM, Executor.

Salem, N. C., May 31, 1876-3m.

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ACORN COOKING

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TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES

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Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

A NEW LINE OF ARTICLES RARE, RICH AND TASTY, consisting of

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FANCY GOODS, FANCY BOXES, AND LADIES' WORK BOXES, &c.

Very beautiful and suited for Presents.

New Styles of Goods received every few days.

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C. B. ROOT, Vice President.

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